

Rent Bill Goes to Harriman

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, March 31.—The Senate today unanimously passed the Republican rent bill. All five Democratic amendments—to strengthen rent controls were defeated 33-24. The sole Republican to bolt his party on these rollcalls was Sen. Stanley J. Bauer, from Buffalo, an AFL business agent.

The bill went through the Assembly yesterday 144-1. It now goes to Gov. Harriman for his signature.

The full intent of the GOP decontrol and real estate lobby support was dramatized when Sen. John H. Cooke, another Erie County Republican, said that "every tenant has finally realized that to be American is to be decontrolled." This remark swept aside all the sham and phony platitudes of Republican legislators who kept insisting that their bill, which decontrols 25 upstate counties, partially decontrols 20 others and permits continued controls in only 16 counties, including New York City, is the "best protection" tenants have.

Urge Visits To Congressmen

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union today called on its members to visit their Congressmen and Senators at home during the Easter recess from April 1 to April 12.

"Let's make sure that your Congressman feels the pulse of some workers, and not just the businessmen, lawyers, and professional politicians," the union said.

"Plan to visit your Congressman during the recess. Organize a good rank and file delegation from your local union and tell your Congressman what you want, and check up on what he's actually doing for you and your family."

The union points out that the workers were "cheated out of" the \$20 tax cut. It warned that although "Congress has bills pending" no action has been taken on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the Brownell-Butler bills, on FEPC, or on the \$1.25 an hour minimum wage.

100 MORE SUBS BY SUNDAY SOUGHT IN BRONX QUEENS

Bronx and Queens Worker campaigners face the weekend with about 100 Worker subs each to go in order to reach their respective targets in the campaign by Sunday night. Both groups have set that as their deadline, and are planning intensive activity throughout their respective areas in order to make it.

Bronxites, in addition, need 27 Daily Worker subs to get to their goal, and Queens campaigners need 38. They will be aided in getting these Daily Worker subs by the fact that the rate for the "Daily" sub goes up from \$8 to \$12 after the weekend.

Manhattan and Brooklyn have reached their goals. Various local areas have not yet reached theirs, however, and are still plugging away to do so. In addition, campaign workers in these counties continuing to tackle subscribers whose subs have run out, or are about to run out for renewals.

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UAW Votes Funds for United AFL-CIO Organizing Campaign

By GEORGE MORRIS

CLEVELAND, March 31.—The United Auto Workers convention today, giving its unanimous approval to the CIO-AFL merger agreement, authorized the General Executive Board of the union to contribute up to \$1 per each of its 1,500,000 members towards a great joint organizing drive with other unions of the united labor federation.

The united organizing fund should be made up of proportionately like contributions by other unions, the convention's resolution declared. The resolution projects the possibility of another sweeping movement of unionization such as had taken place in the thirties.

"Labor unity will create an opportunity for the greatest advance in all of labor's history," said the resolution. "If the new labor movement grasps this opportunity, the record of the last half of this decade can equal and surpass that of 1936-40."

The contribution towards the organizing fund, the resolution specified, is not to come from an assessment upon the members but from the general fund of the UAW.

Summarizing the discussion on the resolution, Walter Reuther said, "We must have labor unity based upon growth not stagnation. Let us get back to the crusading spirit we used to have. Let's have an organizational campaign in 1955-56 like we had in 1936-37."

The convention gave its unanimous approval, after discussion, to the UAW's collective bargaining program for 1955 and to a resolution covering civil rights.

The latter resolution came on the floor after a speech by Thurgood Marshall, general NAACP counsel. The Negro leader described the progress made on school desegregation since the Supreme Court's decision, emphasizing that there has been no difficulty where southern governors or jimcrow outfits did not have a hand. He called on the locals to take a more active interest in the rights of their Negro members in the community, and work towards desegregation in all fields of life.

The civil rights resolution, enacted by a 9-0 vote.

Negro Churches Hear Peril of 'Ghetto Cities'

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—An appalling forecast of Negro ghetto cities, ringed by all-white suburbs, if the present trend in housing is not reversed, was made today by a series of housing experts here.

The experts addressed a panel meeting of the Fraternal Council of Churches, a Federation of Negro Church leaders representing more than seven million communicants.

The assembled ministers and bishops also heard an appeal from Mississippi Negroes for aid in their fight against economic reprisals now being made against them for opposing segregated schools.

The Mississippi appeal was brought by Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who had just returned from a tour of the Magnolia state.

Mitchell asked the church leaders to influence the transfer of deposits to the Tri-State Bank—a Negro-owned institution—in order to facilitate loans to Mississippi's embattled Negro leaders. He said that more than \$200,000 has already been deposited for loans to Mississippi Negroes in the Memphis bank.

Among the housing experts who participated in today's meeting were Col. Campbell C. Johnson, chairman of the Washington Housing Authority; Joseph Ray, of the Federal Housing Administration; Frank Horne, and Furman Templeton, of the Baltimore Urban League.

With Bronx and Queens still a couple of hundred short of their targets, and upstate not really in the campaign, New Yorkers have reached 6,330 Worker subs in a goal of 6,700. They've got in close to 950 Daily Worker subs out of a goal of 1,100.

A weekend of intensive activity should take them close to the state objectives.

Other areas striving to reach their goals this weekend include New Jersey, New England, Minnesota-Dakota, Connecticut and some others.

Subs received the past couple of days, in addition to New York, include 58 Workers and 6 for the Daily Worker from Illinois; 5 and 5 from New Britain, Conn.; 5 and 4 from Philadelphia, which has now gone over the 125 percent mark in Worker subs; 3 and 2 from St. Louis; 5 Worker subs from New Jersey and 5 from Indiana.

GOP Clique War Plot Charged by Kefauver

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Washington Post today gave its main eight-column line to the charges against the war party made yesterday by Sen. Estes Kefauver of Kentucky.



SEN. KEFAUVER

The headline read:

KEFAUVER CHARGES WAR PLOT

The headline under that stated: **Tells Senate Clique Seeks Involvement With China**

There are forces in the Eisenhower Administration "so powerful and apparently so eager for a war with China that they are becoming almost impossible to resist," Kefauver told the Senate.

"That the United States should be plunged into a war over Matsu and Quemoy ought to be unthinkable," he said. "Yet there are those in high places in the present Administration itself who are plotting and planning to bring such a war about, whatever the risks involved."

"The remarkable thing about this plotting and planning for war is that the plotters and planners must know that the vast majority of the American people are against them. The mood of America, no matter how warlike some of our leaders wish to make us seem, is deeply pacific; and, as a matter of fact, we know that we are not going to have Allies, or substantial Allies, if we get into a war over Quemoy and Matsu."

"It is time we started talking, for a change, about peace. We should put in a deep, dark closet all of Secretary Dulles' bellicosity."

"I am encouraged that, at last, exploratory talks look to a meeting of the great powers have begun."

Kefauver lauded as wise Eisenhower's statement that he was withholding a final decision as to U.S. action. "But the conclusion

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Unit OKs Nazi Army Pact

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today voted approval of the pact to rearm west Germany.

The vote was 13 to 1. Sen. William Langer (R-ND) voted against it. The Senate is scheduled to take up the pact tomorrow.

Soviet Students To See 10 Cities

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The 11 Soviet student editors coming to the U. S. next month will visit 10 cities, informed sources said today.

The students are expected to arrive in New York, April 19. The remainder of their schedule is as follows:

Williamsburg, Va., April 24; Tuskegee, Ala., April 26; Albuquerque, N. M., April 28-29; San Francisco, April 30-May 4; Denver, May 5-6; Chicago, May 7-9; Ann Arbor, Mich., and Detroit, May 10-13; Washington, May 14-15, and New York, May 16.

Powell Applauded

WASHINGTON, March 31.—House Democrats and Republicans today commended Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-NY), for his decision to ignore the State

(See Page 2 for other stories on Asian-African Conference).

Department and attend the Afro-Asian conference in Indonesia starting April 18.

Powell told his colleagues in a House speech he is traveling to Indonesia at his own expense because the Department rejected his suggestion that it send official observers.

Queens College Head Admits He Consulted With Matusow

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Dr. John Theobald, president of Queens College, admitted at a Board of Higher Education trial committee hearing that he at one time had consulted with Harved Matusow, former FBI informer.

Placed on the stand by attorney Victor Rabinowitz, counsel for suspended instructor Dudley Straus of Queens College, Dr. Theobald was asked: "Did you ever have occasion to consult with Harvey Matusow?"

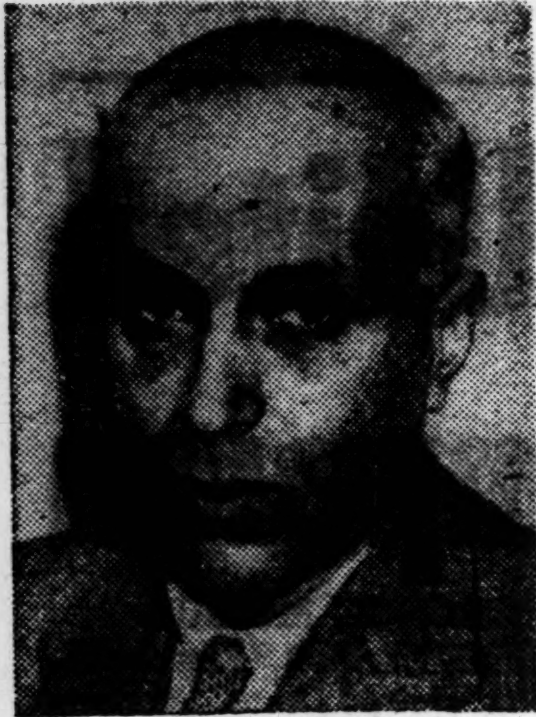
His answer, "I did," came swiftly, before a special counsel, Michael A. Costaldi, for the board, could object. He denied, however, he obtained any information regarding Queens College teachers from Matusow. He also denied he

got information on the Straus case or any other teacher case from Assistant Corporation Counsel Saul Moskoff.

Rabinowitz made an offer of proof which was denied. He told the trial committee that he could prove that the so-called reliable information that Costaldi testified he had that Straus was a Communist was "derived directly or indirectly from either Matusow or, as Mr. Costaldi described him, 'those of his ilk,' Louis Budenz, Leonard Patterson, Jacob (?) Kornfetter, or others who testified for Mr. Costaldi in the past."

He said Costaldi was his most obvious witness by which to prove this, however, but the board had held his questions immaterial.

Nehru Warns West Not to Meddle In Coming Asia - Africa Conference



NEHRU

NEW DELHI, March 31—Prime Minister Nehru today warned the western powers against interfering in the forthcoming Asia-Africa conference. The Indian leader also denounced the plan to rearm west Germany as a contradiction to disarmament efforts.

Nehru called for Big Power talks without any more delay.

"We have been hearing for a long time about such talks," he said. "Therefore I suggest they must negotiate at the earliest possible time."

He said the only alternative to co-existence was destruction.

"I am interested in the peace of the world," he said in a major foreign policy address to Parliament. "I tell you plainly we will not go to war whatever may happen."

Nehru said India could not escape the consequences of a war and "therefore I am interested that

there must be peace in the world."

He said that "Panch Shila"—the principle of co-existence—had been criticized as a Communist trick.

"I tell them again Panch Shila is a challenge to the world," he said. "It is Asia's challenge to the rest of the world. Each country will have to reply whether it agrees with it or not."

"If they do not, the alternative is destruction which none of us would like."

He spoke of German rearmament and said he could not reconcile the West's action in rearming

the Bonn government on one side and disarmament talks on the other.

Nehru warned that development of atomic energy for war purposes alone could lead to a great catastrophe, and appealed to the world to follow the peaceful teachings of Mohandas K. Gandhi which, he said, alone could preserve international peace.

Nehru criticized military pacts in Southeast Asia and the Middle East, and said: "These pacts instead of strengthening weaken the countries."

He also criticized the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance for defending the Portuguese pockets in India, and said Portugal was still in India only because "of our patience and goodness."

Goa, the biggest Portuguese enclave, "eventually will come into our hands," he said.

He spoke of the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference in Bandung, Indonesia, and warned the West to keep hands off.

"It will be unique," he said. "Here we shall set the stage when we would be able to decide our things ourselves. Let not the West in the name of peace interfere."

"It is not a conference opposed to Europe or America. Here Asian and African countries will come together and meet."

Newsletter Says Negro Newsman Going to Bandung for State Dept.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Louis Lautier, veteran Negro Capital correspondent and the first Negro to be admitted to the erstwhile lily-white National Press Club, will "cover" the Africa-Asian Conference in Indonesia next month with "more than casual

blessing" of the State Department, according to "Capital Close-up," a weekly newsletter published here by Constance Daniel, former government employee.

The newsletter said in its issue of April 2, just released, that "officially," Lautier is "covering for NNPA (National Negro Publishers Association), but it is reported that Crusade for Freedom is picking up Louis' (Lautier's) tab, and that State Department has given him more than casual blessing."

Asian-African Conference leaders are suspicious of this arrangement, according to the newsletter, which said they feel "the Lautier-State relationship" . . . is too close for their comfort."

Behind the "Lautier-State relationship," sources here disclose, is a tale of maneuvering on the part of government and business circles with top Negro circles to do "a job" on the Asian-African Conference. Lautier is reported to have been "briefed" by both the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency directed by Allan Dulles.

The State Department is said to have made use of a nationally syndicated columnist to contact the Negro publishers, having already picked out Lautier as "safe." Money for the trip was reportedly put up by a White House assistant who is a member of one America's top ruling families. These sources deny that Crusade for Freedom originated the subsidy, although that outfit may have come in on the deal.

In order to shield the tie-up with the State Department, the

money is being turned over to a national Negro organization which has been accused of being dominated by wealthy whites.

These sources say the Indonesian government has filed a protest

over this attempt to interfere with the Asian-African Conference. It is reported that the news leaked to diplomatic circles here, and that the other Colombo Powers have expressed indignation.

Soviet Leaders Assigned To Top Collective Farm Posts

Moscow Radio announced yesterday a plan to assign thousands of the most active Communist and government personnel to the farms in a move to further improve Soviet agriculture and increase consumer goods.

The plan was jointly sponsored by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet government.

The Party's first secretary, Nikita Khrushchev, yesterday spoke about the plan at Voronezh in the Soviet rich black earth region. Khrushchev and other top Soviet leaders are touring the provinces.

Georgia Malenkov, Minister of Electric Power Stations, is now on an inspection tour of power plants.

Khrushchev said in his speech: "The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers have decided to select and recommend for the posts

of chairmen of collective farms, primarily for the farms which are lagging behind, some tens of thousands of particularly experienced workers of party and government organizations, enterprises, scientific research institutes and other establishments."

"In spite of the clear directions of the party, some leaders of the party, local government and agricultural bodies, not wanting to renounce the old ways, have mechanically distributed the targets among the collective farms," Khrushchev said.

"Such practice must be condemned and the errors hitherto tolerated must be corrected if we do not want to lose the year 1955 in fruitless talking instead of using our real potentialities for increasing grain output and the products of animal husbandry."

He then referred to the plan to shift the "tens of thousands" of leading people to spur the collective farms.

"We must not simply expand

areas under corn" for example, he said. "We must sharply increase the production of grain. Only under this condition will the collective and state farms be able to create an abundance of fodder for stockbreeding and increase the production of meat, milk and other animal husbandry products up to the figures fixed by the January plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee."



KHRUSHCHEV

USSR Armed Forces Less Than Half Of NATO, Moscow Says

LONDON, March 31.—The Moscow Radio said tonight that Soviet armed strength is "less than half of the numerical armed strength of the NATO countries."

The broadcast, monitored in London, charged that western claims of Soviet superiority in armed forces constituted "silly talk intended for simpletons." It said the strength of Soviet armed forces is less than half that of the combined North Atlantic Treaty states as the result of Soviet disarmament moves since the end of World War II.

The broadcast said two roads were open to Britain and other western states—the "dangerous" road of a continued arms race, or "the road of peaceful co-existence."

9 Puerto Rican Nationalists Sentenced

Nine members of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party were sentenced yesterday to jail terms ranging from 18 months to six years. The nine—along with a tenth to be sentenced April 15—were convicted of "conspiring to overthrow the government." The trial grew out of the shooting in front of the house of former President Harry S. Truman in Washington Nov. 1, 1950, and the shooting in the House of Representatives March 1, 1954, although the defendants did not take part in these incidents.

Federal Judge John F. X. McGohy handed down the sentences.

The lone woman defendant, Mrs. Carmen Dolores Torresola, 25, widow of Griselio Torresola who was killed in the 1950 shooting, was given a four-year jail sentence.

Santiago Gonzales Castro, 36, was given a maximum six-year jail term.

Sentences of four years each were imposed on Antonio Herrera Moreno, 28; Esteban Quinones Escute, 59; Pedro Aviles, 28; and Angel Luis Arzola, 22, of Chicago.

Miguel Vargas Nieves, 28, Maximino Pedraza Martinez, 28, and Julio Flores Medina, 44, were given 18 months.

Hernandez Valle will be sentenced April 15.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

THE CARNEY CASE

It's not the off-shore islands that cause the trouble; it's the off-water admirals.

Jewish Women Warn Senate Hearing of Nazi War Plans

WASHINGTON, March 31.—"Far from being a 'calculated risk' for peace, the Paris Pacts for rearmament of Germany are keys

to the flood-gates of a devastating H-bomb war," Mrs. Yetta Metz, speaking for the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this week.

Speaking for Jewish women who have pledged "never to forgive or forget" the heinous crimes of the Nazis, Mrs. Metz called on Senator George, chairman of the hearing, and the other members of the committee, to take note of the fact that the general staff in com-

mand of the army under the Paris Pacts will be drawn from the officer corps of the former Wehrmacht.

Even now, Mrs. Metz stressed Chancellor Adenauer's war office is manned by former Wehrmacht and Nazi officials. "Of 174 high officials in Adenauer's war office, 23 had been attached to Hitler's headquarters, 77 were members of the General Staff," she said.

With a powerful air force, atomic weapons, and the H-bomb in the hands of trigger-happy former Wehrmacht generals, the United States itself falls within the firing range of concealed aims for world conquest, Mrs. Metz warned.

By DAVID PLATT

Elia Kazan's anti-labor film, "On the Waterfront" won nine awards in the annual Movie Academy competition, including the award for the Best Film of the Year.

Purporting to be an expose of racketeering in one "pistol" local on the waterfront, the film twisted the facts to give the public the impression that all unions are gangster-controlled.

Though the film was skillfully done, fast moving, brilliantly acted it gave false portrayals of the rank and file longshoremen as "deaf and dumb." The film skirted the whole question of shipowner responsibility for crime and corruption on the waterfront.

Marlon Brando was named best actor for his performance in "On the Waterfront" and Eva Marie Saint won the award as best supporting actress for her role in that film.

Elia Kazan also was named best director for his work in the same picture and Budd Schulberg won an award for writing the script.

"Waterfront" also won awards for best film editing, best achievement for art direction, best decoration in black and white, and best achievement in black and white cinematography.

Grace Kelly won the award as best actress for her role in "Country Girl."

Walt Disney won three Oscars, bringing his total over the years to 24. He won the three for the pictures "The Vanishing Prairie" and "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea" and for special effects in "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea."

Edmund O'Brien won the award as best supporting actor for his role in "Barefoot Contessa."

Winning as the "best song" was "Three Coins in the Fountain."

music by Jule Styne and lyrics by Sammy Cahn, from the movie of the same name.

"Gate of Hell," Japanese, won the award as the best foreign picture.

Among other awards were: Best sound recording—The Glenn Miller Story.

Best cartoon — When McGoo Flew.

Best one-reel short—This Mechanical Age.

Best two-reel short—A Time Out of War.

Best color cinematography—"Three Coins in the Fountain."

Best Story—"Broken Lance."

Best screenplay—"The Country Girl."

Best musical score—"Seven Brides for Seven Brothers."

Best dramatic score—"The High and the Mighty."

Best song—"Three Coins in the Fountain."

9 Oscars Given to 'Waterfront'

Visit Mayor Today On May Day Permit

A request for Mayor Wagner's intervention in the Park Department's denial of a Union Square permit for labor's annual May Day Rally, will be made today at 1:30 p.m. at the Mayor's office by a large delegation of rank and file AFL, CIO and independent trade unionists and community spokesmen.

The delegation will be led by David Freedman and Charles J. Hendley, attorney and provisional Secretary-Treasurer, respectively, for the Provisional Workers and People's Committee for May Day 1955.

On March 22, the Provisional Committee in a telegram to Wagner charged the Park Department with being in collusion with a group of businessmen to whom it granted a permit for Union Square on Saturday, April 30, for the hours of 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The delegation is expected to request the Mayor to guarantee that labor's rights to freedom of speech and assembly on its annual holiday be respected by ordering

the Park Department to appropriate an equal division of the day's time to both groups desiring Union Square on April 30.

Some 500 rank and file trade unionists and community spokesmen are expected to pack Yugoslav Hall tomorrow (Saturday) at 1 p.m. for the big May Day Planning Conference which will be addressed by William L. Patterson, leader of the Civil Rights Congress; novelist Howard Fast, and Albert Kahn, co-publisher of "False Witness," Harvey Matusow's shattering expose of the government-inspired informer system.

The Planning Conference for the 70th anniversary of American labor's great holiday, will keynote the demands of labor for jobs and a real anti-depression program; the repeal of all anti-labor and witch-hunt laws; the return of constitutional liberties enjoyed under FDR's New Deal, and immediate top-level Big 5 talks for the peaceful settlement of all international differences.

Report Polio Vaccine Effective

The New York World-Telegram & Sun said yesterday that the five major pharmaceutical houses making the Salk polio vaccine have "received assurances that the vaccine is effective against paralytic polio."

The newspaper said Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., director of the University of Michigan Polio Center which is evaluating the results of last spring's vaccine tests, stated on the phone that pharmaceutical houses have received some assurances, on the basis of which they proceeded to manufacture the vaccine.

The Scripps-Howard newspaper yesterday reported in a copyrighted story that not one case of polio had appeared among the 440,000 children who received

shots of the vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas E. Salk of the University of Pittsburgh.

The paper quoted "an unimpeachable medical source."

Spokesmen for Francis and for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which sponsored the tests, denied anyone was in possession of information on which such a statement could be based. Francis said his report to be made public April 12, had not yet been written.

Joseph Pulitzer Dies

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Joseph Pulitzer, 70-year-old editor and publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, died last midnight within a few hours after the sudden rupture of an abdominal blood vessel.

GEORGIA BARS JAPANESE FIANCEE OF NAVY VET

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Earnest E. Jones, 23-year-old U.S. Navy veteran who is engaged to marry a Japanese woman has been informed officially he cannot bring his bride-to-be to his native state of Georgia, it was learned today.

Jones, who spent two years with the Navy in Japan, said he had been informed by the Georgia Attorney General's office that he would not be allowed to live in his home state if he marries his Japanese fiancée.

Jones said he recently wrote to Attorney General Eugene Cook in Atlanta "to make sure everything was okay" for him to bring his bride-to-be back home.

Last week, he said, he received an answer stating that under Georgia law it was illegal for a white person to marry a person of another race. The attorney general added that the law also applied to couples moving to Georgia after marriage in another state.

As a result, Jones said, his marriage plans "look pretty futile right now."

"Georgia is my home," he said. "I was born and raised there and I've never lived in any place else except for the four years I was in the Navy. I want to get married and settle down there, but I guess that's impossible."

Jones said he left his fiancée

behind when he returned to the states because "I wanted to make sure everything was straightened out. I don't want to bring her any unhappiness, but I didn't expect anything like this."

He is working here temporarily as a warehouseman for a meat company. He lives with his mother, Mrs. Clara Pholer.

Jones said he was "particularly bitter" over the fact that the Georgia attorney general's office made his case public.

"This was strictly a personal matter," he said. "If you can't trust a public official to respect a personal inquiry, there's something wrong."

Demos Criticize Ike's School Authority Plan

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Several Democratic members of the House Education and Labor committee indicated today that they were less than satisfied with the Eisenhower school construction program.

It was the second day of testimony by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and of Samuel M. Brownell, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Most of the time was devoted to the legality of the program. Orin D. Judd and Earl Morre, of the New York law firm of Goldstein, Judd & Gurfrein, presented Mrs. Hobby's legal case.

However the discussion returned repeatedly to classroom shortages, and the section under which states would set up authorities, akin to bridge, tunnel and other authorities, to construct schools, which would be leased to the local school districts or boards. The cost would come from the sale of authority bonds.

Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky) said such an authority "works fine

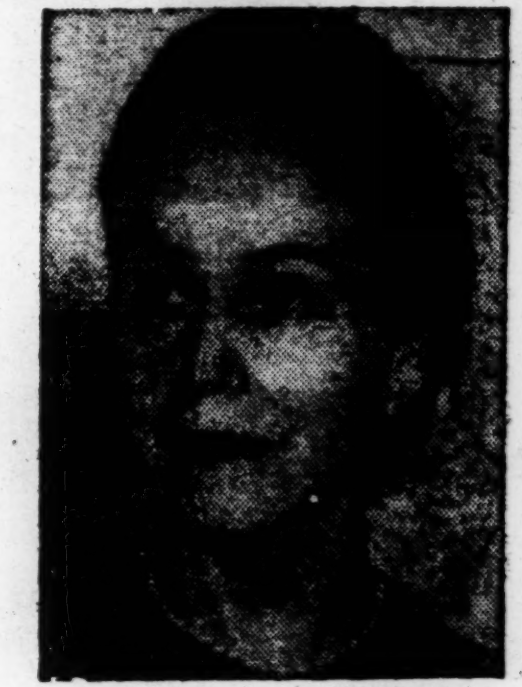
where there is wealth," but not in poor school districts. In his own district, in the coal fields of Eastern Kentucky, only one-third of the miners are now employed, and school teachers are getting only \$2,000 a year, he said.

He asked if Mrs. Hobby would not go along on something like the bill by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala) under which funds could be made available from the Federal Government.

Mrs. Hobby assured him that her bill would do that under titles I and III. Perkins was unconvinced.

Title III, he said, provides \$200,000,000 for three years, which divided among the 48 states, would provide somewhat over a million dollars a year for each state.

The emergency in Kentucky, however, requires \$15,000,000



OVETA HOBBY

next year, he said.

Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore) pointed out that \$6 billion of the \$7 billion projected under the Administration bill was in title II funds, which could be used if state school construction authorities were established.

In states where the Legislature has already met, this will be at least two years, he pointed out.

Mrs. Hobby's legal talent suggested special session in such cases.

Perkins' questioning developed that Mrs. Hobby's lawyers were paid by the Government Affairs Foundation of New York for their aid at this hearing.

STATE LEGISLATIVE ROUNDUP

'Low - Income Families Condemned by GOP Rent Proposals'

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, March 31.—Assemblyman Orest V. Maresca, Manhattan Democrat, last night warned the Republican majority that its failure to accept the Bannigan-Mahoney rent bill which would have controlled converted housing units will "inevitably" result in the "continued deaths, maimings and tragedies" of thousands of low-income families forced to "live in those hell-holes."

The Democratic assemblyman, who spoke during the rent debate earlier in the day, stressed the "terrible havoc" that will be wrought if conversions are left decontrolled as provided by the GOP rent measure.

"There can be no half-way, iffy and speculative approaches to this problem," he declared. "Already we have had the horrible warning in the fire-trap and water-heater deaths of scores of New York families who lived in such converted homes."

Maresca pointed out that landlords evade their responsibility of safeguarding tenants and maintaining adequate housing protections because the Department of Housing and Building in New York City has no power to enforce the "most important regulation of them all"—the control of rents.

"You can talk till doomsday about moral responsibility, about the need for further city inspection and departmental safeguards, about laws and statutes governing building safeguards—but the fact remains that the only way to really protect the families who are squeezed into converted hovels is to hit the landlord where it hurts the most, in his pocketbook," Maresca said.

Landlords who have "been ex-

orting huge profits from converted units which amount to a paper-thin wall, a tiny gas plate for a kitchen, and a few square feet of room for a family at the fabulous weekly rental, in some cases, of \$21 a week, will not carry through their obligations unless their power to extort is eliminated."

He said only the Bannigan-Mahoney bill which would have authorized the State Rent Administrator to reduce monthly rentals to as low as \$1 in cases of illegal conversions can curb this "unholy profiteering of conversions at the expense of the meagre incomes and yes, the very lives, of the helpless tenants who are forced to live in such units because of the continuing housing crisis."

See More Pressure Needed To Beat GOP Move Against Fifth Amendment

ALBANY, March 31.—The Assembly Rules Committee is getting heavy pressure from the Civil Liberties Union and other civil rights organizations to kill a bill by Sen. Arthur Wicks, Kingston Republican, which would give employers the right to fire or refuse to hire any worker who invokes the Fifth Amendment.

Sneaked through the Senate when some of its objectors were absent from the chamber, the measure is considered one of the

Transport Workers Are Target of Bill Sponsored by Wicks, Kingston Republicans

ALBANY, March 31.—A Senate measure which made no secret of its intent against the CIO Transport Workers Union passed last night with only Sen. Alfred E. Santangelo, Manhattan Democrat, in opposition.

Other Democratic Senators who said they would have voted against it were absent when the measure came up for a rollcall.

Sponsored by Sen. Arthur H. Wicks, Ulster County Republican, the bill prohibits the New York City Transit Authority from allowing any union to be the sole channel for presenting labor grievances. In a not-too-subtle fashion it reflected the Republican majority desire to sabotage the TWU from being the representative of the overwhelming majority of the 42,000 employees of the Authority. Only a handful of that number

belong to other unions on the system.

Wicks, who has never hid his enmity of TWU President Michael J. Quill, charged that the union takes \$10 from every member with a grievance which is argued before the Authority.

He held up a form which he said "proved" his charge and the overtones of his remarks were to the effect that this was a "gouge" of transit workers.

Sen. Stanley Bauer, Buffalo Republican, said "it stinks," and pointed out that he was a business agent of an AFL Flour Workers union. "What do union members pay dues for anyway?" he asked.

Assemblyman Malcolm Wilson, Westchester Republican, has the companion bill in the Assembly and it is expected to come up for a vote today or tomorrow.

Harriman and GOP In Budget Hassle

ALBANY, March 31.—Gov. Harriman and the legislative majority were in a hassle last night over supplementary budget and other fiscal compromises after it appeared that full agreement had been reached between the GOP leaders and the Governor.

The unexpected snag came after the Senate had enacted an Assembly-approved bill giving New York City the power to impose the full 2½ percent real estate tax pro-

vided by the State Constitution. The measure will be signed by the Governor.

The compromise between Republican legislators and the Chief Executive involved \$3,500,000 for education to New York City—\$2,000,000 for non-English-speaking pupils and \$1,500,000 to aid the handicapped and mentally retarded children. The GOP had insisted earlier that it would grant no more than \$2,000,000 for both school purposes—and that to cover the entire state.

New York City will get an additional \$27,500,000 a year by its increased real estate taxing power.

Asks Assembly Kill Wicks Bill

Simon W. Gerson, New York Communist Party legislative director, yesterday called on Assembly leaders to kill the Wicks bill permitting employers to fire workers who invoke the Fifth Amendment.

In a telegram to the Speaker, Majority Leader and Minority Leader, Gerson pointed out that the bill (S.I. 2947), now before the Rules Committee, would "not only deprive wage-earners of their rights under the U.S. Constitution, but would serve as a union-busting weapon for employers. The Wicks is a piece of sheer McCarthyism and should be publicly junked as such."

X-RAY ON THE FRAME-UP SYSTEM (3)

Matusow's Big Lie About Charney, Puerto Rico



GEORGE B. CHARNEY
Was War Hero

By HARRY RAYMOND

George Blake Charney is a mild-mannered man from the Bronx. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1927, he later majored in economics at Harvard University and was admitted to the New York State bar, where he practiced law chiefly in labor cases.

Three years of his life were spent as a World War II combat infantry soldier in the Pacific. He served in New Guinea, Morota and the Philippines and was awarded the Bronze Star for bravery and three battle stars.

Within six years since his return from the front, he received an "award" of another nature. As New York County chairman of the Communist Party, he was indicted under thought control provisions of the Smith Act. He was convicted along with Elizabeth

Curley Flynn and eleven others in the 1952-'53 trial and is now serving two years in a federal prison on the trumped-up charge of advocating "violent overthrow" of the U. S. Government.

Charney is a victim of the self-confessed false testimony of Harvey Matusow, former professional informer. Matusow's recantations have not only been the basis of a new trial motion in the Flynn case, but brought to light a whole frameup system whereby government attorneys willfully instigated false testimony.

Some of the most startling testimony in the six-weeks hearing before Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock on the motion for a new trial deal with Matusow's fabrications concerning an alleged conversation with Charney.

"Nothing so eloquently attests

that Matusow lied outrageously at the Flynn trial as does the evolution of his testimony concerning his conversation with Charney in regard to his trip to Puerto Rico," said Harry Sacher, defense attorney, summing up the evidence presented at the hearing before Judge Dimock.

TRACING THE LIE

The record of the hearing reveals with striking clarity how the perjury about the Charney conversation developed between Oct. 19, 1951, and June 10, 1952. Evolution of the lie can be traced through a series of nine documents, including Matusow's 1951 report to the FBI, various trial notes and witness sheets of the four government attorneys who prepared his testimony.

This evidence shows that the perjury evolved slowly. The original Oct. 19 FBI report told how Matusow was preparing for a trip to Puerto Rico in May, 1949. It quoted Matusow as saying he had a conversation with Charney in which the latter suggested Matusow help in setting up a Communist Party newspaper in Puerto Rico and arrange for the sending of a Puerto Rican delegate to the World Youth Festival in Budapest, Hungary.

But each new document used to prepare Matusow's testimony for the trial reflected a version of the conversation which added materially to the one which preceded it.

COHN'S NOTATION

On April 24, 1952, Albert Blinder, assistant U. S. attorney, worked up some witness sheets listing what Matusow was expected to say on the witness stand. The sheets apparently did not satisfy Roy Cohn, another assistant prosecutor. Cohn made this handwritten notation alongside the sixth paragraph of Blinder's sixth witness sheet.

"Work by overthrow by revolution."

Finally, on June 10, Cohn made a new draft of the Matusow witness sheets. Here, for the first time, Charney was represented as

saying the Communist Party "must work for the overthrow of the United States." Then on the witness stand at the trial Matusow added that "Puerto Rico was being used as a military base by the United States, and an independent Puerto Rico would help to destroy those bases and cripple the Caribbean defense."

Sacher cross-examined Cohn on this new development of the Matusow testimony:

CROSS-EXAMINATION

Q. Did Matusow tell you at this time that Blake said anything to him about destroying the military bases of the United States in Puerto Rico or crippling the Caribbean defense of the United States? Did he, yes or no?

A. I have no independent recollection of his exact terminology, Mr. Sacher.

Q. Is it true to say that if Matusow had told you that Blake told him that it was the object of the Communist Party of the United States to destroy the military bases of the United States in Puerto Rico and to cripple its Caribbean defenses, you would have included that in the trial brief (Cohn's witness sheets), isn't that so?

A. No, Mr. Sacher—

Q. Yes or no.

A. The answer to that question is that what would have been included by the stenographer would be the exact words which Matusow gave, and those exact words were on page—whatever it is. . . . The record of the Dimock hearing shows that Matusow did not say, even as late as May or June, 1952, while Cohn was preparing him to testify, that Charney had said anything to him about "destroying the military bases of the United States in Puerto Rico or crippling the Caribbean defense of the United States."

Cohn never explained how this testimony evolved. Matusow, in his sworn recantation, simply said it was a lie and that Cohn coached him in developing the fabrication.

How additional false testimony in the Flynn trial was developed will be explained in Monday's article.

Sons Can't Be Guilty, Say Mothers of 3 in Murder Rap

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

In two homes in the block on 121 St. between Second and First Aves., mothers of youths held without bail in a Bronx homicide said, "I can't believe it, no one can make me believe it." And a few blocks away, a Negro mother who lived in the same block until two weeks ago, said calmly, serenely, of her 17-year-old, "It will turn out all right. Robert wrote me, 'I haven't killed anyone, I don't care what anyone says. And I believe him.'"

This is the second trio charged with the killing of Murray Hoffman and the wounding of Leo Gold in a stickup of the latter's store at 3400 Jerome Ave., the Bronx, March 12. Bronx District Attorney Daniel X. Sullivan obtained dismissal of homicide charges against the first three announcing he now had "the right ones," March 13.

The youths who were arraigned and pleaded not guilty last week, will appear this morning before Judge Edward T. Galloway in the Youth court, 161st St. and Third Ave.

They are: Paul Marinston, 18, of 322 E. 121 St.; Donald Mahoney, 19, 330 E. 121 St., and Robert Robinson, 17, 326 E. 124th St. Held in the Tombs with his brother, while the grand jury still investigates the entire case, is Michael Mahoney, 17. The grand jury has returned no indictments yet.

HEARING TODAY

The youths appeared before Judge Galloway Thursday on a motion for a hearing brought by Attorney Grace Cox, counsel for the Mahoney boys. Seeking an immediate hearing on grounds that the law forbids their being held more than 48 hours under the "short affidavit" on which they are held, she was opposed by the District Attorney's office and the hearing put over until today.

Mrs. Pauline Mahoney, mother of nine, and Mrs. Anna Martinson, widowed in World War II, mother of 10, declared their sons could not be guilty.

"My boys are good boys," said Mrs. Mahoney. "Every neighbor in the block will tell you that."

Mrs. Martinson is on welfare and unable to obtain counsel. "One wanted \$1,000 and he was a family friend—where would I get it?"

Robert's father, Robert Robinson, employed by the Paragon Oil Co., has been sick in bed since the family was burned out of their flat and forced to move two weeks ago. "The fact is the police have the wrong boy in my son, and he has told them nothing and has said he knows nothing about it. But come back to see my wife tonight," he said.

At the end of her long day doing

day homework Mrs. Emma Robinson was found, smiling, confident, at ease, surrounded by her other children, Carl, 13, Joe, and Roberta, 18.

MOTHER'S STORY

Freely, dry-eyed with little humorous asides which told so much of this Negro mother's understanding, she told the story of how teen-age play-acting had got the boys into this plight.

Part of the story already had come from Mrs. Martinson. Her son, Paulie, had been taken into court on a morals charge—which police insisted on pressing even after the mother of the girl wanted it dismissed.

Mrs. Robinson said Paulie planned to leave town because he had told the court that he would marry the girl by April 1, although he was sure he had no responsibility in the case and later changed his mind about marrying.

"Unbeknownst to us parents, Donald and Robert planned to go with him—not that any of the parents knew that even Paulie wanted to run away," said Mrs. Robinson. She explained all the boys had been good friends for over two years.

KIDS' PRANK

That Sunday night, the three boys had decided to let some neighborhood teenagers including Robert's sister, Roberta in on the secret of their departure. The early edition of the Mirror came out with headlines about the Bronx stickup murder. To add zest to the announcement of their proposed departure that night, "those crazy kids told their friends they were the ones wanted for that murder, and they were going to beat the murder rap," the mother said.

"I'd gone to bed early as I was working next day, when Roberta came in and said could she speak to me private," the mother said. "I got up and came out here in the kitchen and her little face looked all solemn. 'Mama,' she said, 'Robert's left town because he's wanted for murder.'"

"I just laughed. 'That's the silliest thing I ever heard of,' I said. 'How could he have murdered anyone, when he's around here all the time? What fool stories will he tell next?' and I went back to bed." To the reporter she added: "Just too many detective stories, 'funny' books and TV shows. They're all full of murders and violence. These kids just put on an act."

The next night her boy phoned

from "somewhere in Pennsylvania" and she and his daddy told him to come home that night. The boys arrived about 2 a.m. in an old wreck of a car they'd bought in Pennsylvania for a few dollars and Mrs. Robinson went promptly to bed.

"Next day I asked him wasn't it pretty silly of them to spin that yarn, besides which I knew where he was the night of March 13. Then he looked sort of sheepish and said the three of them had got that old heap and planned to drive to California so Paulie would not have to get married."

TALE GOES AROUND

But the tale had gone around in the neighborhood, and police came for Robert a week from last Tuesday, saying there had been an accident they wanted to question him about. "The same story

(Continued on Page 8)

MILWAUKEE COOL TO UN-AMERICANS

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—A three-day hearing by the House Un-American Activities Committee in Milwaukee drew opposition by trade unionists and the concern of lawyers here over the committee's witchhunt procedures.

More than a dozen witnesses were summoned before the Committee, some of them union shop leaders.

The Milwaukee Bar Association provided a panel of lawyers for those subpoenaed. Five of the witnesses were represented by lawyers from this panel.

Except for government informers, all witnesses invoked the 5th Amendment in refusing to answer trap questions by committee counsel Frank Tavenner and sub-committee members Clyde Doyle (D-Cal), Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D-La) and Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R-O).

The chief government witness during Tuesday's session was Michael J. Ondrejka, Jr., a professional FBI informer, who testified last January in the Smith Act trial of Claude Lightfoot in Chicago. Ondrejka wound up his testimony with a dramatized denial that he was paid by the FBI. However, during the Lightfoot trial, he testified under oath that he received a regular monthly stipend of \$50 as an FBI informer.

Ondrejka's testimony was a continuation of his efforts to disrupt

the United Electrical Workers' Local 1111 at the Allen-Bradley plant here. Previously he had led a move to split the local, but he was forced to state on the witness stand that "the movement to break the UE was crushed." Running through his testimony was frequent mention of the Marquette Labor School, where Ondrejka had first been recruited by an instructor to work for the FBI.

Another government witness, Joe Preloznik, stated that the reason unionists here opposed this school, which is run by the Catholic hierarchy, was because "the approach was strictly for business, and opposed to labor's interests."

However, Rep. Doyle expressed mock amazement that unionists would shun such classes. A standing crowd heard the committee's attempt to provoke unfriendly witnesses into statements which could later be used to frame them. Committee members tried to bulldoze some of these witnesses with vague threats of contempt proceedings.

The first witness to resist the committee was Sigmund G. Eisen-scher, State Chairman of the Communist Party of Wisconsin. In answer to leading questions, Eisen-scher replied: "I am willing to proclaim my views anywhere in the State, but not under compulsion and not before any inquisitorial committee."

Rep. Scherer tried to get Eisen-scher to state that he would answer questions if the committee would grant him immunity. Eisen-scher replied: "Do you mean to imply that I should become a stoolpigeon?"

Doyle directed him to answer, saying: "It may involve becoming a stoolpigeon if that's the way you describe it."

Eisen-scher's answer was: "In no way will I violate my conscience, either for a promise of bribery or a promise of refusal to prosecute. Congress can't set aside the provisions of the Constitution. I adhere to the Constitution, even when it is in conflict with some acts of Congress."

Other witnesses who were asked whether they would give testimony if granted immunity took the position of not answering a hypothetical question, saying they would meet the issue when it arises.

Earlier, the committee brought in James Eggleston, a Milwaukee Negro who testified that he was briefly a member of the Communist Party and other organizations. Eggleston lent himself to an attempt by the Congressmen to imply that Communist and other left-wing efforts in behalf of Negro rights were meant only to exploit the Negro people. However, the bunk of Eggleston's testimony revealed the outstanding work of the Party in Wisconsin in the field of Negro rights.

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NO GUESSING ON PEACE

THAT THE PEOPLE want no part of a war over Quemoy and Matsu was reflected in the lead editorial of yesterday's N. Y. Times.

"... it is high time," said the Times, "to review our policy regarding these islands. . . . We believe that such a review and clarification should lead to the decision to abandon the offshore islands and to evacuate the Nationalist troops. . . ."

Despite the almost universal support for this position, Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said yesterday he supported Eisenhower's policy of "keeping them guessing" about these islands.

"This is a hazardous game," said the Times about Eisenhower's guessing policy. It "raises the danger," the Times continued, "that once we become involved in the defense of these wholly secondary positions we may be plunged into a major war of still unforeseeable consequences."

By choosing this moment and this most untenable of Eisenhower's positions to support, Sen. George tends to nullify those signs of independence some Democrats have shown in criticizing the Knowland-Carney war party. Sen. Estes Kefauver was much more attuned to what the voters want when he said yesterday:

"That the United States should be plunged into a war over Matsu and Quemoy ought to be unthinkable. Yet there are those in high places in the present Administration itself who are plotting and planning to bring such a war about, whatever the risks involved."

The crux of the matter is that the Chinese islands—all of them—in the Formosa Straits should be returned to China. The 7th fleet is trespassing not only in Quemoy and Matsu but in Formosa and the Pescadores. If Quemoy is likened to Staten islands, then Formosa itself is as much Chinese as Long Island is American.

But right now the most immediate and urgent demand is for the evacuation of Quemoy and Matsu. Eisenhower's "guessing game" is profoundly anti-American and is responsible for the war scares and war situations which the Knowlands and the Carneys are trying to create.

Not a boy must die for Quemoy! Tell that to the President.

ALCOHOLIC WITNESS

REMEMBER "I Was a Communist for the FBI?"—the "autobiographical" movie written by and about the notorious Matt Cvetic?

Remember his testimony as an informer and a key witness in the Pittsburgh "sedition" and Smith Act, cases, involving Steve Nelson and other Communist leaders?

The Pennsylvania Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born is seeking reopening of two deportation cases in which Cvetic also testified. In their brief, they cite hospital records showing that Cvetic was admitted to St. Francis Hospital Psychiatric Division on Feb. 17, discharged March 5 and readmitted March 19.

"Patient is restless, agitated, has a suspicious attitude, seems afraid, admits drinking heavily of late, is admitted as a chronic alcoholic."

Some apologists for the discredited informer system admit now that the Matusows may not be reliable, but insist that those who entered the Communist movement as informers are thoroughly reliable. But Cvetic was just such an informer.

The disclosures about this character show that new trials should be held in all cases where he testified and sent innocent, high-minded, courageous men to prison.

UNION-BUSTING BILL

SO FAR has our nation moved from allegiance to the Bill of Rights that the New York State Senate has actually passed a measure making adherence to it a crime punishable by starvation.

The Senate measure would give any employer the right to fire any worker, regardless of union contract, who exercises his rights granted under the 5th Amendment when appearing before investigating committees.

As State CIO president Louis Hollander has noted, this is as vile a union-busting measure as employers have ever had at their disposal.

The measure was passed unanimously in the Senate. Can it be that the liberal Democrats and Republicans in that body are fearful of appearing as "radical" as the extreme right-winger, ex-Senator Harry P. Cain? Cain recently charged that those who would victimize users of the fifth amendment are subverting the Constitution.

At this writing, the bill has not yet passed the Assembly. It may still be possible to block it there. If not, Gov. Harriman should be called upon by the entire labor movement and every other democratic-minded citizen and group to vote it.

CLEVELAND.

THE RESOLUTION on labor unity passed by the convention of the United Auto Workers strengthens the view that has been stressed so much in this paper, that the CIO-AFL merger can spur a great new advance and lend a fresh perspective for American labor.

The resolution, after summarizing the terms of the merger, says it must "not be an end but a new beginning," with main attention pitched on "the compelling task of organizing the millions" who are still unorganized.

"Labor unity will create an opportunity for the greatest advances in all of labor's history," says the resolution. "If the new labor movement grasps this opportunity, the record of the last half of this decade can equal and surpass that of 1936-40."

In several places the resolution draws a parallel in the opportunities before a united labor movement today, with those that faced labor in the great organizing sweeps of the late thirties that came with the birth of the CIO.

The UAW then recalled how its own infancy was nurtured by the hundreds of thousands of dollars in aid from other organizations (although no mention is made of the United Mine Workers), and the convention voted to "authorize and direct the international executive board to agree to join a united organizing drive in conjunction with all of American labor." And further, pointing out that "as in the 1930's" it will take lots of money the delegates authorized the UAW's executive board to join with other unions on an equal basis of contributions towards a United Organizing Fund of a sum up to \$1 per member to be taken out of the union's general fund. That, in terms of the UAW, may mean \$1,500,000. But even more important is

World of Labor

by George Morris



UAW'S Resolution on CIO-AFL Merger Terms

the initiative for the idea, well in advance of the actual merger, taken by the country's largest union.

THE EFFECT of this proposal and the perspective set forth in the UAW's resolution can give a positive tone and lead to the merger. Given substance and force, this lead can also defeat those old guardists in the labor movement and out side its ranks, who would channel the merger towards reactionary objectives.

It is becoming plainly evident that the CIO leaders are "selling" the merger to the membership as an opportunity to take the labor movement out of its present rut and bring it to another stage similar to the sweeping late thirties.

IN SOME important respects, however, the resolution seeks to cover up weaknesses in the merger agreement, particularly on discrimination. Just as the UAW's executive board in its resolution had done, the convention resolution lists four major requirements that the UAW had regarded as musts for a merger, among them provisions "to insure against discrimination in union membership on the grounds of race, creed, color or national origin."

The resolution then says, "The CIO-AFL merger agreement

establishes these and other necessary basic principles."

As a matter of fact the proposal of the CIO on this question was turned down by the AFL and, as is known, the merger agreement provides for only an assurance of "the full trade union benefits" to workers irrespective of race, creed, color or national origin. The "legal" basis for an "equal but separate" and even membership exclusion policy, is still retained for those unions that practice the evil. They need only show that formally Negroes in an industry, in or out of the union, get the wages and conditions negotiated by the union.

Thus the concession from the AFL on this question is "but a new beginning" in the struggle to wipe out jimcrow remnants in the trade unions. The same holds for the provision on racketeering and no-raiding upon which, as is known, the AFL agreed only to a statement of principles but not to provisions for enforcement and penalties.

On the whole, the UAW unity resolution on labor unity can become a powerful weapon for those in both the CIO and AFL who seek to give the labor merger a constructive content and who realize that this effort entails a continuing struggle against the old guard hard-shelled elements in the trade union leadership.

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Formosa, Quemoy—Any Difference?



PUBLIC SENTIMENT against intervention in China's offshore islands is so widespread it includes many who say Chiang Kai-shek should be "protected" on Formosa.

Even the N. Y. Times and N. Y. Herald Tribune have come out against our military intervention on Quemoy and Matsu, four and ten miles, respectively, from the Chinese mainland.

Many liberals, like the N. Y. Post editors, argue strongly that we have no right on China's islands of Quemoy and Matsu, but they say Formosa is different. Senators Lehman, Morse, Fulbright and others who denounce the Eisenhower Administration for protecting Chiang on Quemoy and Matsu say they favor "defending" Formosa.

WE THINK it's a good thing that opposition to intervention in the offshore islands is as broad as it is. It's a good thing to get cooperation among all people, regardless of their differences about Formosa, to prevent the Carneys and Knowlands from forcing us to fight for Chiang Kai-shek on Quemoy. The slogan, "Not a boy to die for Chiang on Quemoy," sounds timely right now.

But what about Formosa? Does the Seventh Fleet and the U. S. military mission have any legal or moral right on Formosa and Pescadores islands?

At Cairo, in 1943, Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek adopted a declaration saying:

"... that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, shall

be restored to the Republic of China."

Still, even a stickler for legality like Walter Lippmann has argued that Formosa and the Pescadores are in a different category from Quemoy and Matsu, and that we are under no obligation to return them to China. He denies Formosa is Chinese. But we can call the same Walter Lippmann to the stand and ask him whether he wrote the following at the end of 1949:

"The case for military intervention in Formosa really rests on the argument that we should wage an undeclared war against China. . . ."

And he'd have to tell us he did write that; it appeared in the N. Y. Herald Tribune on Dec. 23, 1949. And if it was true in 1949 it is just as true in 1955.

BUT WE HAVE heard Sen. Wayne Morse say on a TV program that Formosa is not Chinese and that the Cairo declaration does not have any legal validity today. Now Sen. Morse is a lawyer. But if he doubts the legal application of the Cairo declaration what can he say about the reaffirmation by the Potsdam conference, in July, 1945, that Formosa and the Pescadores must go back to China?

And even if Sen. Morse will renounce the Potsdam agreement, what can he say about Secretary of State Acheson's brief presented during the McArthur hearings in 1951? At that time the State Department published a document (dated

Dec. 23, 1949) which said:

"Formosa, politically, geographically and strategically, is part of China. . . . Although ruled by the Japanese for 50 years, historically it has been Chinese. Politically and militarily it is a strictly Chinese responsibility."

Perhaps a Senator like Morse would want to refresh his memory about the debate on Formosa that took place in the Senate back in 1950. At that time Tom Connally, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said on the floor:

"Do you want to send our troops into the Chinese civil war? I shall not favor sending a single American boy with a gun in his hand to Formosa to settle a civil war six or seven thousand miles away from home."

OF COURSE what was happening in the straits of Formosa was the tail-end of a civil war. Even President Truman acknowledged that back in January, 1950, when he said:

"The United States has no desire to obtain special rights or privileges or to establish military bases on Formosa at this time. . . . The United States government will not pursue a course which will lead to involvement in the civil conflict in China."

Five months later Truman broke his promise and sent the Seventh Fleet in for precisely such an act of intervention. Eisenhower has continued the intervention.

The final solution of the Formosa crisis will be found only when our country redeems its pledges and returns Formosa to China.

Mates Weigh Merger Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Merger plans for the three seagoing officers' unions will be high on the agenda of a special meeting of the national executive committee of the Masters, Mates & Pilots scheduled to open here Monday.

The national executive committee of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. has approached the MMP and the American Radio Assn. on a merger of the deck officers, the engineers and the radio operators into one organization, it was revealed by W. A. Ferron, business manager of the local MEBA.

Although there have been merger talks before by the officers' unions, the hotly-protested jurisdictional raid by Harry Lundeborg's SUP in furnishing officers for SS Tonsina has given added

impetus to the current move for unification.

The mates have already expressed their determination to fight the Lundeborg jurisdictional grab and have taken their complaint to George Meany, AFL president.

The deck officers are also at loggerheads with Capt. Thomas Atkins, their national president for walking out of the recent conference of American Maritime Unions in support of Lundeborg.

The membership of the deck officers' union, up and down the coast, "voted 100 percent to instruct Capt. Atkins to re-enter the conference," said Capt. John Cross, secretary-treasurer of the West Coast local.

"And if he doesn't," Cross said, "we will have our own representation there, our local president, Capt. Charles May."

The national executive committee of the radio operators is currently meeting in New Orleans and has the merger proposal under consideration.

According to Ferron, the three unions if united would seek a charter covering the jurisdiction of all seagoing officers from the new national AFL-CIO federation and this organization would in turn issue separate charters to the engineers, mates and radio operators.

Cross stated that his membership was in favor of such a merger. The total membership of the merged group would be about 20,000 including 13,500 from the MEBA.

CIO Unions Back Strike of AFL Teamsters in Muncie, Ind.

By HAROLD CASTLE

MUNCIE, Ind., March 31.—Since early January, the workers of Marsh Foodliner Warehouse in Muncie, have been on strike for recognition of AFL Teamsters' Local 369. The company fired 14 workers, and thus forced the strike. The Marsh Foodliner chain has three stores in Muncie and 14 in Indiana. Labor in Muncie sees Foodliner resistance as part of the desire of the companies here to roll back the march of unionism in this big GM town with its tens of thousands of auto workers. It was here, a bit over a year ago, that the Warner Gear workers won their militant, months-long strike. At present the Muncie Gear workers are out on the streets.

Until the Marsh Foodliner strike, there has been little solidarity between AFL and CIO, especially between Teamsters and the UAW locals. It is a sign of the times that all CIO labor is solidly behind the AFL Teamsters in this strike.

The CIO industrial union Council has issued a strong appeal for support.

A leaflet has been issued to the public telling the facts, with signatures of support reading: Delaware County Industrial Union Council, CIO; AFL Central Labor Union; AFL Building Trades Council.

This historic step forward in labor unity is a product of the AFL-CIO merger and of the growing determination of the rank and file of labor to overcome all past divisions.

In an effort to smash the Teamsters' Local, Marsh Foodliner has sued the union for \$600,000.

In its last issue of Labor Beacon, UAW Local 287 of Muncie

(Warner Gear), expressed its full support of its fellow workers in the AFL union. Of Marsh Foodliner's plea that it couldn't afford a union because of competition (similar to the Studebaker plea about union wages and working conditions in South Bend) the auto workers' paper here stated: "We are of the opinion that an employer's cry that he can't meet his competition if his people are organized is no more true in this case than it has ever been."

The auto workers, judging by the report of their union paper, do not intend to patronize the Marsh Foodliner stores. As Labor Beacon puts it: "We have heard them express their determination to spend their union earned dollars in a grocery store where help was treated with respect rather than being fired because they wanted union security. We believe that is right and good."

Union Organizers Sue, Charge Sheriff Refused Protection

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 31 (FP). — Damage suits totalling \$200,000 have been filed by two representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers (AFL), charging they were forced to leave Cullman County and denied protection by the sheriff.

Robert H. Rowe, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Patricia Eames of Chattanooga, Tenn., initiated the action in federal court here, naming sheriff W. C. Waldrop and eight other persons.

The union officials charged that on March 11 a group of men stopped them as they were registering in a motel in Cullman, and demanded they leave the county. Sheriff Waldrop drove up then,

they stated, and Miss Eames asked him for help, but he turned and walked away. The mob then took Rowe and Miss Eames to the county line and "dumped them out," it was charged.

This was the second incident of harassment to be reported recently by ILGWU organizers in northern Alabama. In Haleyville, near Cullman, four union representatives were chased out by a mob earlier this month.

SCHOOL SCABBING

BOSTON (FP). — The Boston School Department has been accused of recruiting children as strikebreakers by Kenneth J. Kelley, legislative agent for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Future Vague and Bleak For Sloatsburg's Jobless

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

SLOATSBURG, N.Y., March 31.—For the first time since the fire of March 26 destroyed Sloatsburg's century-old mill and sole industrial plant, the Rockland County office of state unemployment insurance at Nyack sent representatives here to accept claims.

Efforts to find how many of the 225 men and women left jobless had applied were unavailing. Here and at nearby Suffern, where a representative appeared last Tuesday to accept claims, questioners were referred to the Nyack office, which in turn said, "We don't know yet. We have men in Sloatsburg and Suffern today."

Meanwhile the picture painted by Julius Rutberg, president of the Ramapo Piece Dye Works, who told the Daily Worker, "Everyone was happy. We were just one big family," before the fire, was not exactly borne out by conditions seen here in workers' homes.

Rutberg last week had let it be known he intended to rebuild in Sloatsburg, but by weekend said he would go elsewhere. "We're through in Sloatsburg," he stated.

The dye works employed about 150 of the men and women, most of them from Sloatsburg. Harry Schwartz, owner of the building and head of a yarn company which employed 50 persons on the second floor, was unavailable.

NO SAVINGS

Mrs. Julie Cannon, whose husband, George, worked at the mill for about 15 years, absently hugged her youngest, Nickie, almost three, who sat on her lap, and told this correspondent:

"We haven't saved a dime, except our insurance. I hate to give that up. We have to wait two weeks beyond filing time for unemployment pay." Her husband, father of seven, was among some 20 workers employed after the fire salvaging and making inventories.

The salvage work meant only five or six hours a day, compared to their usual long hours, and it ended Saturday. Rutberg declared Sunday, "We are shut down as of today." He claimed work was plentiful. But Mrs. Cannon said, "Jobs are scarce all through the Valley now."

She was aware that the Rockland County Commissioner of Welfare, fearing families would go destitute while waiting for their unemployment pay, said those with children could obtain relief meanwhile. "But when George was in the hospital last year, we tried to get relief, and they turned us down because we had insurance."

LONG HOURS

Her husband was one of the few workers at the mill making \$1.10 an hour. Mrs. Cannon confirmed others' reports that Rutberg kept only a few on at the dye works during most of summer months. By fall's end they worked long hours, with time and one-half after 40. "Things were getting slack. The week before the fire he worked 62 hours. He'd been working seven days, 11 hours a day."

The Cannons pay \$25 a month for something no better than New York's worst slums, except there is a yard, not their own but shared, and they wake up to a vision of skies and low hills and woods their children can roam.

"Since I read about all those fires you have, I worry about this kerosene stove," Mrs. Cannon said, seated in the living room. In the kitchen a big coal range was glowing. The stairway leading to their second floor home had been boarded up, but boards were up, and a door swung on its hinge. All her seven children were in

school save Nickie. Soon they came bounding home, George, Jr., rushing up the stairs to get his papers to deliver, Herbert, 14, Freda, 13, and Angelo, 12, following shortly after. Julia will be 17 next month and Matilda is five.

Asked what they would do, Mrs. Cannon said, "I wish I knew. It's not like my husband's young any more. He's 42."

Just across from the partly remaining walls of the old mill, and their forest of jumbled charred ruins, mirrored in the mill race, on Mill St., was Mrs. Donald Brentnall, "almost 24," mother of six children. The youngest, George, slept in his buggy in the tiny strip of front yard. With Mrs. Brentnall was her mother-in-law, whose late husband, Edward Brentnall, worked in the mill 20 years.

The younger woman, Frances Brentnall, sat by a window, waving to Frederick, five, a victim of polio when he was three, now rosy-cheeked and handsome, as he returned from kindergarten. Fred is the oldest of the young Brentnalls. Shirley Jean, four, is the only girl. Others are Donald, Jr., three; James Edward, two, and John Allen, 15 months.

Possibly because her children came so fast, Mrs. Brentnall, a pretty-faced woman, has a number of teeth missing.

"There are no clinics in this town, nothing," the grandmother said. "But worse is the housing situation. They live with me here, and my daughter, Alta Jane, 20, does, too. All in five rooms. I pay the rent, \$45 for this place, and not even a bath, only a toilet in the basement. And the ceiling fell down in the back bedroom and still is a mess. We burn kerosene. And have to pay for water."

"And our landlords, Daniel Whitmore, said we had to be out of here April 1. That was before the fire. Now we don't even know how we'll eat, let alone find a new place."

The door opened. It was Alta Jane, who'd been out looking for work, although she's just up from a measles sickness, and has a heart condition. She stood in the doorway shaking her head. No, no job, she said.

Life and Work Of FDR Starts This Sunday

April 12 marks the 10th anniversary of the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Starting in this weekend Worker and continuing Monday through Thursday in the Daily Worker, Adam Lapin tells the exciting story of Roosevelt's role in American and world history.

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Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass' and A New Play by Richard Davidson

If ever a book has had to fight for its life it was Walt Whitman's immortal "Leaves of Grass," the 100th anniversary of whose publication takes place in a few weeks.

To begin with he had to put it out himself because no publisher would take it and when it came out in the summer of 1855, the N. Y. Times commented indignantly: "Who is this arrogant young man who proclaims himself the poet of the time, and who roots like a pig among a rotten garbage of licentious thoughts."

The Boston Intelligencer called it "disjointed babbling" by "some escaped lunatic raving in pitiable delirium."

A London critic wrote that "Whitman was as unacquainted with art as a hog is with mathematics." He "brought the slop pail into the parlor" wrote another.

The bigots of his time damned him for his democratic ideals and the high value he placed on human companionship and love, but Emerson in 1855 saw the power in Whitman's book. "I find it," he wrote of Leaves of Grass, "the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom that America has yet contributed."

Life has confirmed the correctness of that view, although one still finds ivory tower critics like Yvor Winters who will write that Whitman "a second-rate poet . . . had no capacity for any feeling save of the cloudiest and most general kind." And Freudians like Richard Chase who, divorcing the poet from his deep roots among the people, present him as a "neurotic . . . given to sharp transitions from manic self-assertion to painful self-doubt."

Nevertheless, it is universally acknowledged today, that Whitman is our greatest poet whose "Leaves of Grass" as Samuel Sillen notes in his illuminating volume "Walt Whitman: Poet of Democracy" just reissued by International Publishers, "affirmed so passionately the forward sweep and democratic hope of American life."

And because Whitman was the poet of the people and had strong opinions on all the vital questions of his day he was himself, as he wrote, "the object of two or three pretty serious special official buffetings."

In Boston in 1881 the District Attorney threatened to prosecute him if he did not refrain from circulating the seventh edition of Leaves of Grass through the mails.

One Boston newspaper said Whitman should be whipped for such a "violation of decency" and "kicked from all decent society as below the level of the brute."

The poet was fired from his post in the Department of the Interior in Washington when the Secretary, James Harlan, came across a copy of the "indecent book."

Throughout his life Whitman was advised to yield to the witchhunts and throw out the poems that offended the searchers for smut, but he never swerved from his principles and for that American literature is eternally indebted to him.

Whitman's refusal to submit to the repression against him which he saw was aimed at the heart of the democratic tradition is the theme of a thoughtful one-act play, "The Different Drum," written by Richard Davidson, a talented young author out of Chicago.

I saw it performed recently at William Howard Melish's Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn before an audience of several hundred men, women and children who received it warmly.

Will Geer played the part of Whitman and he was magnificent. The play is a fantasy revolving around the suppression of "Leaves of Grass" by the Attorney General in the last century.

Old Walt is brought before one of the "un-American" committees of that time to be denounced as disloyal and probably in the pay of a foreign power, by such friendly witnesses as the Treasurer of the Democratic Party who testifies he had Whitman fired as editor of the Brooklyn Eagle because he wrote strong editorials against slavery.

"Why am I here," Whitman asks. And the D. A. answers: "You have written a book."

Walt is accused of being a sex pervert and a spreader of the revolutionary ideas of the French novelist George Sand.

And in reply to the D. A. who demands that the Good Gray Poet repudiate his book which is corrupting the youth and the nation, Whitman gives a resounding "No-No-No!" which is the beginning of a brilliantly written speech against classifying poetry as the "carrier of treason and doubt" and the pursuit of beauty as "loyalty to another country."

"I say, No, gentlemen. I say no to any law, any custom that says Man is not beautiful and therefore cannot be shown. I have been accused of disloyalty and I answer yes—I am disloyal to anything that is disloyal to this country and to what it stands for. I am disloyal to those who would make of this land a false patriotism. This is a beautiful land, a wonderful earth. An earth that is free. And it must stay free. And we must have the right to sing of that freedom in any song or tune we choose."

Will Geer is Whitman to the core in these passionate closing scenes.

As you can see Mr. Davidson's play is more than a play about an important episode in our past—it is a profound commentary on the contemporary scene.

It has some rather serious weaknesses which I understand are being corrected. When this is done "A Distant Drum" will be a play deserving wide support from all lovers of Whitman and the democratic tradition.

Davenport Theatre Celebrates 40th Year

The Davenport Theatre (138 E. 27 St.) will celebrate its 40th anniversary tonight (Friday). It opened its doors on April 1, 1915.

For the occasion, the theatre will offer Chekhov's "Swan Song" and admission is by contribution and donation.

John Steinbeck Takes a Look at Matusow and 'Death of a Racket'

By MILTON HOWARD

IN THE CURRENT issue of Saturday Review, April 2, John Steinbeck, one of the best known American novelists, signs a blazing editorial called in unmistakable American speech, "Death of a Racket."

The racket of which Steinbeck speaks with such harsh contempt is the racket of the "anti-Communist" hired informer.

The book on which Steinbeck bases his opinions is Matusow's "False Witness," in which the one-time darling of Joe McCarthy, various government committees, and of Herbert Brownell's conviction-hungry prosecutors, recounts the sordid tale "from the inside" of how government frame-ups are manufactured.

Writes Steinbeck:

"The Matusow testimony to anyone who will listen places a bouquet of forget-me-nots on the grave of McCarthy. The ridiculousness of the whole series of investigations now becomes apparent, even to what a friend of mine used to call peanut-munchers. Matusow will have a much greater effect than he knows. What follows cannot be worse and may be better."

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

News, Sports (2) 6 p.m.
Movie: The Other Love (9) 7:30 & 10. Stanwyck & Niven
Mama-Peggy Wood (2) 8
Ozzie and Harriet (7) 8
Topper-comedy (2) 8:30
Playhouse of Stars (2) 9. Tourists Overnight-Play
Our Miss Brooks (2) 9:30
Boxing (4) 10. Chicago Vejar vs Billy Graham
Italian Prime Minister Scelba-Dinner (13) 10
Person to Person (2) 10:30.
Marlon Brando
Steve Allen Show (4) 11:15 to 1
Movie: Reckless Moment. James Mason, Joan Bennett (2) 11:30
RADIO

News, WRCA, WOR, WCBS 6 p.m.
John Vandercook, CIO news WABC 7
The Choraliers WCB 7:30
Opera Spotlight: La Boheme WQXR 7:30
Edward Murrow WCB 7:45
Dinah Shore WRCA 8
Friday with Garroway WRCA 8:30
Arthur Godfrey Digest WCB 8:30
Concerto Hour WQXR 10.
Prokofiev Violin Concerto No. 1 in D with Joseph Szigeti

MOVIES

Bad Day at Black Rock, Loew's Theatres
Romeo and Juliet (Italian-British), Sutton.
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th St. Guild.
Camille (Greta Garbo revival), Translux Normandie.
Holiday for Henrietta (French) Fine Arts.
Glass Slipper, Music Hall
Seven Deadly Sins (Italian) Apollo 42nd St.
Wages of Fear (French), Paris
Chekhov's Safety Match (Russian) Stanley
Seven Brides For Seven Brothers Greenwich. Through Sat.
Aida (Italian), World

DRAMA

Plain and Fancy Winter Garden.
Juno and Paycock, Greenwich Mews.
Chekhov's Three Sisters, 4th St. Theatre, 83 E. 4 (near 2nd Ave.)
Kismet, Ziegfeld
Bus Stop, Music Box Theatre
Ibsen's Master Builder, Phoenix



JOHN STEINBECK

It will surely be funny."

Steinbeck adds:

"Matusow's description of the life of an informer is a sad commentary but a believable one. It is the story of Titus Oates all over again. . . . (Oates was an anti-Catholic informer who caused the jailing and death of hundreds through fake testimony in 17th century England.) Not only was he paid as a government expert but he was paid for lectures. Magazines fought for his articles. . . . It is natural that he would cast about for the means to maintain his position by bringing larger and more flamboyant charges. Remember—when Titus Oates' first bill of charges was thrown out he countered with a second larger bill. The parallel is exact." "Matusow has ruined the racket," continues Steinbeck. "It will never be so good again. . . . the fact is that every bit of testimony of professional witnesses will have to be inspected in terms of old-fashioned rules of evidence."

With unmistakable reference to Louis Budenz, Steinbeck remarks, "A very famous informer dribbled out his revelations over a period of 10 years. He is the dean. None other has ever equalled his technique."

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE not to be moved by this kind of statement of an angered scorn which, if the record is to be kept straight, itself participated in, and helped to create, that very climate, those same "winds of the time" as Steinbeck puts it, "when certain basic nonsense was allowed to pass unnoticed." For Steinbeck was taken in tow by the Cold War leadership to such an extent that he did not scruple even to lend the authority of his literary achievement to State Department broadcasts in fascist Spain, Italy, Vienna, etc.

But there is a fact which thinking American intellectuals, sickened by the freezing anti-intellectualism of the McCarthyite "Red scare," must face. It is that the Government men who hired a professional liar like Matusow are also in control of the Cold War propaganda which enlists some of our leading writers abroad. Brownell hired Matusow and the other false witnesses; but Dulles hired the novelists.

The Cold War of the past near-decade has been based on the dogma of the "inevitable war" with "communism."

This dogma had the appearance of invincibility. Its power to stampede the American intellectual world, or to silence its dissidents, was very great. And seeming invincibilities, however hollow in fact, have attractive power. But the American situation has not turned out to be

what the "inevitable war" conspirators had hoped.

THE DOCTRINE of the "inevitable war against Communism" now stands before the alarmed nation as a dogma of national treachery and suicide. The sought-for war can be nothing but an unbelievable slaughter with atomic and H-bomb weapons. If a Matusow has picked up on his antenna the signals of this approaching change in the real situation, will our serious writers be far behind?

The placing of the brand of "security risk"—that contemptible invention of the planners of war—on the brow of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, despite his efforts to prove his submission, did not prevent some of America's leading scientists from declaring their boycott of the University of Washington because it banned Oppenheimer from talking on science. This too, along with Steinbeck's statement, is a sign of the times.

STEINBECK'S CONTEMPT for the "certain basic nonsense" which was believed under the influence of the Cold War hysteria does not lead him to a rejection of the Big Lie about the working-class Communist Party. He still says that the Communists approve of "the climate of disunity and suspicion which has haunted us for the last few years," and that Communists "would much rather keep the investigations going with their harvest of fear and disruption."

Certain basic nonsense, it would seem, is more tenacious than even Steinbeck has estimated. The opinion that Communists just adore being hounded; jailed and tormented as proof of the wickedness of their persecutors is about as cogent as the view that Negroes like to be lynched to prove the white supremacy of the Ku Klux Klan.

But we cannot expect everything. It suffices that John Steinbeck has expressed sentiments which a literary artist with a sense of responsibility for his nation cannot long silence without crushing his talent. The country which wouldn't swallow McCarthy is now changing its writers, and its writers must help to further change the country. The forgery of the "Communist menace" has been poisoning the nation and its culture long enough.

Shostakovich's New Songs Based On Jewish Folk Poems

MOSCOW.—A new song-cycle consisting of 11 songs to words from Jewish folk poetry has been written by Dmitri Shostakovich and performed in Moscow.

Arranged for soprano, contralto and tenor with piano accompaniment this work (op. 79) marks another advance in the famous Soviet composer's composition in the dramatic vocal genre. Some critics see it as a further promise of the opera which, it is believed, Shostakovich intends to write.

The songs are warmly human, vignettes of the lives of humble Jewish people in the not-so-distant past. They express the sufferings and the joys, the grief and the hopes of the same people that throng the pages of Sholom Aleichem.

Some of the songs are arias, others are duets, trios. Together with the Song of the Forests cantata and the Ten Choral Poems, settings of Revolutionary verse of the pre-1917 period, Shostakovich's From Jewish Folk Poetry is an important addition to modern vocal music.

275 on Dartmouth College Faculty Demand End of State Witchhunt

CONCORD, N.H., March 31 (FP).—Two hundred and seventy-five members of the Dartmouth College faculty have adopted a resolution opposing continuation of the state's investigation of alleged subversive activity. In submitting the resolution to the state legis-

Louisville Court Reporter's Pay Raised to Break Log-Jam

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 31 (FP).—A formula has been found to set the wheels of jimcrow justice in this city in motion again, after a two-month stall caused by the resignation of the criminal court stenographer in the Braden sedition case.

The stenographer, James L. Yoder, resigned when he was ordered to furnish a transcript of the trial proceedings to Carl Braden at his own expense, because Braden had been permitted to appeal as a pauper. Yoder said he could ill afford the \$1,800 expense on his \$4,000 salary.

To break the log-jam of criminal cases piled up awaiting jury trial, Fiscal Court decided on Monday to raise Yoder's salary to \$7,200. As of March 10, a total of 140 criminal trials, including 13

first degree murder cases, had been held up.

"Now we can call a jury and try some cases," Judge L.R. Curtis commented. Yoder's pay raise goes into effect April 1. Trial of Anne Braden, second of the sedition cases growing out of the bombing of the home her husband purchased for a Negro friend in white community, is scheduled for April 18.

Agreement on the salary formula followed a ruling by the court of appeals upholding its decision allowing Braden to appeal his conviction and 15-year sentence as a pauper. Declaring it was not likely that Braden could raise money for costs through friends or organizations, the court added:

"Local friends or organizations might well shrink from coming to Braden's help for fear of having aspersions cast upon their patriotism. A charge such as this well may be calculated to produce hysteria among the friends of the accused and cause them to forsake him."

"It is a depressing thought, but the fact is that at this time in our country's history it may be worth a man's reputation to attempt to assist a friend to raise funds for defense against a charge of sedition, especially where a question of communism is involved."

Despite an earlier recommendation by the same court that Braden's \$40,000 bail be reduced to \$20,000, trial Judge Curtis refused to lower the figure.

Trade Union Courses Offered at Jeff School

George Morris, labor editor of the Daily Worker, will teach "Problems of the Labor Movement: Role of Progressives," in a spring term course on Monday evenings in the Jefferson School of Social Science.

David Goldway will teach "Wage Theory and Trade Union Policy" on Wednesday evenings.

Class admission cards may be obtained at the Jefferson School, 16 St. and Sixth Ave.



People's Artists April Pools Hoot is an annual event by now, and you'll know why when you sing along with Jenny Vincent, Pete Seeger, Jackie Berman and many others this coming Saturday night.

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At 1 P.M.

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Registration Fee for delegates and observers — \$1

Aspices: Provisional Workers and Peoples Committee for May Day 1955. Room 301, 575 Ave. of Americas, N.Y. 11, N.Y.

lature, Prof. Almon Ives asserted that the recent 14-month investigation failed to produce a single indictment. Legislators are attempting to secure a \$42,500 appropriation to continue the probe for two years.

The teachers' resolution branded the investigation "an encroachment on liberty" and said the investigating committee's first report was "hostile to the life of the mind and suspicious of those who live it."

SONS

(Continued from Page 4)

they used when they want to get Alvin Barner," said the mother, naming the Negro youth first accused, who after his release told why he had "confessed."

Besides being hit in the stomach once by a detective, Barner had been questioned almost 18 hours with little rest, and finally, tired out, told what a detective told him to say, sentence after sentence.

GUN INCIDENT

The mother explained the incident of the gun. Newspapers have said police announced the Negro mother had turned over to them "a gun they believed was used in the slaying." Mrs. Robinson's words belied that.

"The gun definitely was not the one used in the slaying—the ballistics efforts have made the tests and that is admitted," she said. "Robbie told the police nothing. But someone told the police he had a gun."

"They called me in to the DA's office. It is the only time they have let me see Robbie. He told me to get his gun. I said, 'Why, son, where am I going to get a gun? You haven't got a gun, have you?' He said, 'Mommy, it's clean, it's never been used.' He told me where to get it—he had left it with someone."

"Now the grand jury wants to question me again about that gun, after I was promised that if I got it, I wouldn't be questioned further about it."

The mother said that Gold, in whose haberdashery the crime occurred, "first identified the Barner boy, and now I understand says he identifies my boy—it must be through pictures." Obviously, she said, such "identifications" were no evidence. In each case, a Negro boy was picked for the haberdasher to "identify."

Letter from A Subscriber

Dear Friend:

"Beg your pardon, but did you know the Daily Worker sub rates go up April 1 from \$8 to \$12?"

The foregoing quote is from the March 24 issue of the Daily Worker. Please extend my sub for the Daily Worker and Worker for 24 months each. Enclosed is \$21, also stencils cut from wrappers.

This is quite a break for me, as I and my wife are now trying to get by on an S.S. check.

With best regards to a workers' paper from a long time subscriber. —J.E.W.

We received this letter from a Californian, whose sub does not expire until June. It will be extended for two years.

This is your last chance. We will honor all subs received Monday and Tuesday at the special rate.

Lester Rodney's column "On The Scoreboard" will be resumed Wednesday upon his return from a speaking tour to Michigan.

GOP Clique War Plot

(Continued from Page 1) is inescapable," said Kefauver, "that the present war party is attempting to create a situation and an atmosphere in which the President would have no choice but to follow them."

NO LIMIT TO WAR

Kefauver continued: "These plotters tell us that we can fight a limited war with China without risk. They tell us that we can fight a limited war with precision atomic bombing and get away with it. There is one school which wants to blast and destroy China's industrial capacity. There is another and apparently more official school, which merely wants to use atomic weapons against China's airfields."

"In either case we are told that Russia will not come to the aid of her ally China because of fear of massive retaliation herself. If this conclusion is based on intelligence reports rather than wishful thinking, it should be pointed out that in the Korean war, just before the entry of the Chinese Communists, either our intelligence was wrong or our interpretation of that intelligence was wrong."

"It should be pointed out that in the Indochina war either our intelligence was wrong or our interpretation of that intelligence was wrong."

"Now, as to our interpretations of Russia's intentions, our intelligence, if that is what it is, can well be wrong again."

BOUND BY TREATIES

"Russia is bound to Communist China by strong treaties. . . . In this instance Russia's interests and those of Communist China are bound together. . . ."

"It is said that Russia does not now have the means of delivering atomic or hydrogen bombs on this continent, and that she would thus be paralyzed by fear of bombs that Russia knows we are now capable of delivering. I do not know that Russia cannot deliver bombs on this continent, and I doubt that anyone else knows, other than the Russians. But if Russia cannot deliver bombs on this continent, there are plenty of places vital to our interest and the future of humanity where she is perfectly capable of delivering the bombs we know she possesses."

"If Quemoy and Matsu have become important, it is in large part the doing of military leaders in this Administration. They have encouraged the Formosan Chinese to commit a large portion of their armed forces and equipment to the defense of those islands."

"I may say at this point that while we may have so-called precision atomic weapons, a possible enemy may not. If we attack with these so-called precision weapons, he may feel inclined to attack with the only kind available to him. One or two of these falling on Formosa may make debate over its defense academic."

"It should be pointed out to the Administration, which at its very outset paid a high price for a cease-fire in Korea, that any military action on the part of the U.S. against China proper is very likely to reopen the war in that ravaged land where our troops still face the troops of China."

Kefauver suggested that there might be a "major blow up in the Western camp" as the result of a war in the East. He quoted from an article in the Washington Evening Star by Crosby B. Noyes its European correspondent, and went on to say:

"Some people wonder at the great popularity of President Eisenhower. The American people are tired of war. The source of the President's strength appears to lie in the fact that he is not rocking the boat."

"Although the President may not

seem to be rocking the boat, the tragic fact is that in his Administration American foreign military policy has degenerated into rule by fear. The good will toward our nation and our people which was ours at the end of World War II has been dissipated. Nobody in the State Department or the Pentagon ever talks any more about good will or neighborliness. Instead, they rattle their atomic bombs.

"The simple truth is that the world cannot afford another great war. . . . If we get involved in a 'little war' over Quemoy and Matsu, and if we then use atomic weapons, it is difficult for me to see how we can avoid a chain reaction which would start explosions around the world."

UAW VOTES

(Continued from Page 1)

dorsing the Supreme Court's school decision, declares "the time has come for the Federal Government to formulate a clear and unequivocal policy" that there is no place for any form of discrimination in the field of housing.

The resolution notes that "high priority" has been placed in the 1955 demands on the inclusion of the model anti-discrimination clause "in every single" UAW contract.

The President is called upon to order an immediate investigation into the activities of the so-called "citizens' councils" operating in southern states, to determine the legality of the methods they use to maintain the jimcrow system and prevent school desegregation.

Senator Lehman and co-sponsors are pledged full support in their fight to curb the filibuster rule in the Senate; all locals are urged to see that public housing projects in their areas are on a completely non-segregated basis; enactment of Fair Employment Practices laws on a municipal, state and federal level are demanded; meanwhile all effort is to be made to utilize the President's non-discrimination order on government contracts.

The resolution further calls for elimination of polltaxes, enactment of an anti-lynching law and for other related steps.

SPEEDUP

Along with approval of the collective bargaining program, upon which the demands to General Motors and Ford are based, the convention also passed a strongly worded resolution on speedup in which reaffirmation is given to the policy of the Executive Board authorization of a strike "when voted by the membership in speedup disputes."

The locals are called upon to maintain a vigilance against speedup. Further reaffirmed is the policy of inserting provisions in contracts recognizing the right of the workers to strike on production standard and piece-rate disputes.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

HEAR Lorraine Hansberry speak on "This Year's Academy Awards" followed by social. Fri., April 1, 7:30 p.m. 30 E. 18 St., 2d floor. Spons. by Distributive LYL. Free.

Tonight Bronx

ANNUAL BAZAAR. Bainbridge-Van Cortlandt Club. ALP. Bargains, bargains. Fri., April 1—7 to 11 p.m.; Sat., April 2—2 to 11 p.m.; Sun., April 3—2 to 7 p.m., 3230 Bainbridge Ave., Bronx. Adm. free.

Sunday Manhattan

JENNY WELLS VINCENT in her farewell New York appearance, bringing songs of New Mexico and their background. Join us for a full evening of entertainment, informal discussion and refreshments. Sun. 8:30. Peoples Artists Studio 5, 124 W. 21 St. Adm. \$1.25.